



STIC Search Report

EIC 3600

STIC Database Tracking Number: 130447

TO: Examiner Aaron Dunwoody
Location: PK5 2C20
Art Unit : 3679
Tuesday, August 24, 2004

Case Serial Number: 10/685265

From: Ginger Roberts DeMille
Location: EIC 3600
PK5-Suite 804
Phone: 305-5774

Ginger.roberts@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Dunwoody:

Please find attached the results of your search for 10/685265.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks for using EIC3600!

Ginger



Best Available Copy

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

? b 411

25aug04 07:39:24 User249839 Session D6054.1
\$0.00 0.160 DialUnits FileHomeBase
\$0.00 Estimated cost FileHomeBase
\$0.02 TELNET
\$0.02 Estimated cost this search
\$0.02 Estimated total session cost 0.160 DialUnits

File 411:DIALINDEX(R)

DIALINDEX(R)

(c) 2004 The Dialog Corporation plc

*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated ***
*** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON command. ***

? sf all

You have 559 files in your file list.

(To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)

? s (nonanediamine or non()anediamine)(s)methyl(t)octanediamine?

Your SELECT statement is:

s (nonanediamine or non()anediamine)(s)methyl(t)octanediamine?

Items	File
Examined	50 files
Examined	100 files
Examined	150 files
Examined	200 files
2	348: EUROPEAN PATENTS_1978-2004/Aug W03
Examined	250 files
40	399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2004/UD=14109
Examined	300 files
Examined	350 files
Examined	400 files
3	654: US Pat.Full._1976-2004/Aug 24
Examined	450 files
Examined	500 files
Examined	550 files

3 files have one or more items; file list includes 559 files.

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? show files;ds
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Aug W03
    (c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2004/UD=14109
    (c) 2004 American Chemical Society
File 654:US Pat.Full. 1976-2004/Aug 24
    (c) Format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
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Set	Items	Description
S1	45	(NONANEDIAMINE OR NON ()ANEDIAMINE) (S)METHYL(T)OCTANEDIAMIN-E?
S2	1	S1 AND (CONNECT?R? OR JOINT? ?)
S3	39	S1 NOT PY>2003
S4	37	RD (unique items)

? t4/3,k/all

>>>KWIC option is not available in file(s): 399

4/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01637584

Process for producing diamines from dialdehydes
Verfahren zur Herstellung von Diaminen aus Dialdehyden
Procede de preparation de diamines a partir de dialdehydes
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Kuraray Co., Ltd., (2727591), 1621, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama
710-8622, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Tokuda, Yoshihiro, c/o Kuraray Co. Ltd., 2045-1, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi,
Okayama 710-0801, (JP)
Suzuki, Shigeaki, c/o Kuraray Co. Ltd., 12-39, Umeda 1-chome, Kita-ku,
Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-8611, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Tanner, James Percival et al (55353), D. Young & Co, 21 New Fetter Lane,
London EC4A 1DA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1348688 A1 031001 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2003251898 030326;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 200287552 020327

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR;
HU; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07C-209/26; C07C-211/09

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 135

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available	Text	Language	Update	Word Count
	CLAIMS A	(English)	200340	671
	SPEC A	(English)	200340	8244
Total word count - document A				8915
Total word count - document B				0
Total word count - documents A + B				8915

...SPECIFICATION dialdehyde used. Examples of the diamine are linear
aliphatic diamines, e.g. butanediamine, hexanediamine, octanediamine,
nonanediamine, decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine,
tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine, octadecanediamine and
eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g. 2-**methyloctanediamine**

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, 2- **methylnonanediamine** and 2,7- **dimethyloctanediamine** ; alicyclic diamines, e.g. 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine; 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo...

4/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00968362

Process for producing diamines from dialdehydes

Verfahren zur Herstellung von Diamines aus Dialdehyden

Procede de preparation de diamines a partir de dialdehydes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Kuraray Co., Ltd., (298715), 1621 Sakazu, Kurashiki-City, Okayama
710-8622, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Nagareda, Katsushi, c/o Kuraray Co., Ltd., 2045-1, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi,
Okayama-ken, 710-2801, (JP)

Tokuda, Yoshihiro, c/o Kuraray Co., Ltd., 2045-1, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi,
Okayama-ken, 710-2801, (JP)

Suzuki, Shigeaki, c/o Kuraray Co., Ltd., 12-39, Umeda 1-chome, Kita-ku,
Osaka-shi, 530-8611, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Muller-Bore & Partner Patentanwalte (100651), Grafinger Strasse 2, 81671
Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 878462 A1 981118 (Basic)
EP 878462 B1 010919

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98108729 980513;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 97123867 970514

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07C-209/26

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 75

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199847	138
CLAIMS B	(English)	200138	145
CLAIMS B	(German)	200138	141
CLAIMS B	(French)	200138	159
SPEC A	(English)	199847	4689
SPEC B	(English)	200138	4793
Total word count - document A			4828
Total word count - document B			5238
Total word count - documents A + B			10066

...SPECIFICATION nonanediamine, decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine, tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine, octadecanediamine and eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g. 2-**methyloctanediamine**, 2- **methylnonanediamine** and 2,7-**dimethyloctanediamine**; alicyclic diamines, e.g. 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo...

...SPECIFICATION starting material dialdehydes, there are obtained, correspondingly, linear aliphatic diamines, e.g. butanediamine, hexanediamine, octanediamine, **nonanediamine**, decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine, tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine,

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octadecanediamine and eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g. 2-methyloctanediamine , 2-methylnonanediamine and 2,7-dimethyloctanediamine ; alicyclic diamines, e.g. 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo...

4/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

140060884 CA: 140(5)60884k JOURNAL

Influence of moisture on the viscoelastic relaxations in long aliphatic chain contained semiaromatic polyamide, (PA9-T) fiber

AUTHOR(S): Uddin, Ahmed Jalal; Ohkoshi, Yutaka; Gotoh, Yasuo; Nagura, Masanobu; Hara, Tetsuya

LOCATION: Faculty of Textile Science and Technology, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan, 386-8567

JOURNAL: J. Polym. Sci., Part B: Polym. Phys. (Journal of Polymer Science, Part B: Polymer Physics) DATE: 2003 VOLUME: 41 NUMBER: 22

PAGES: 2878-2891 CODEN: JPBPEM ISSN: 0887-6266 LANGUAGE: English

PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

4/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

139308974 CA: 139(20)308974k PATENT

Sealing materials with creep resistance

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Masuda, Haruhisa

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2003292941 A2 DATE: 20031015

APPLICATION: JP 200294815 (20020329)

PAGES: 9 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C09K-003/10A; C08G-069/26B; F16J-015/02B; F16J-015/10B

4/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

139198772 CA: 139(13)198772h PATENT

Loop fasteners with good durability for hook-and-loop fasteners

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Tanaka, Takaaki; Higashinaka, Yukitoshi; Katayama, Takashi

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2003245108 A2 DATE: 20030902

APPLICATION: JP 200249671 (20020226)

PAGES: 5 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: A44B-018/00A; D03D-027/00B; D01F-006/60B

4/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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139053982 CA: 139(4)53982s PATENT
Melt-moldable polyamide compositions and their use in sealants for
electric or electronic components
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Sasaki, Shigeru
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2003176408 A2 DATE: 20030624
APPLICATION: JP 2002273474 (20020919) *JP 2001288000 (20010921)
PAGES: 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08G-069/26B; C08K-003/00B; H01L-023/29B; H01L-023/31B

4/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

138361416 CA: 138(23)361416k PATENT
Paper-like separators having good resistance to heat and electrolytic
solutions and double-layer capacitors therewith
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Katayama, Takashi; Yorimitsu, Shuhei; Sugo, Nozomu
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2003142341 A2 DATE: 20030516
APPLICATION: JP 2001339599 (20011105)
PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: H01G-009/02A

4/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

138239335 CA: 138(16)239335t PATENT
Mesh cloths with high tensile strength, heat resistance and resistance to
chemicals comprising core-sheath conjugate monofilaments having the core
comprising poly(ethylene terephthalate) and the sheath comprising
semiaromatic polyamides containing terephthalic acid units and
1,9-nonenediamine units
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Higasa, Kazuyuki; Nakagawa, Masahiro
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 200382554 A2 DATE: 20030319
APPLICATION: JP 2001269631 (20010906)
PAGES: 4 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D03D-015/00A;
D21F-001/10B; D21F-007/08B; D01F-008/12B; D01F-008/14B

4/3,K/9 (Item 7 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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138239323 CA: 138(16)239323n PATENT
Fibrillated fibers with silk-like dry and soft handle comprising fibers
having intermittent fibrils in the fiber axis direction and having the
fibrils consisting of thermoplastic polyamides containing units of arom.
dicarboxylic acids and aliphatic diamines and manufacture thereof
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Nakatsuka, Hitoshi; Tanaka, Kazuhiko; Kawamoto, Masao
LOCATION: Japan,

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ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 200382526 A2 DATE: 20030319
APPLICATION: JP 2001268451 (20010905)
PAGES: 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D01F-006/60A;
D01F-006/60B; D01F-006/80B; D01F-008/12B; D01F-008/14B; D03D-015/00B;
D06M-011/38B; D06M-101/34B

4/3,K/10 (Item 8 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

138025378 CA: 138(3)25378k PATENT
Abrasion-resistant polyamide compositions for sliding parts
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Masuda, Haruhisa; Oka, Hideaki; Sasaki, Shigeru
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2002363404 A2 DATE: 20021218
APPLICATION: JP 2001178280 (20010613)
PAGES: 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08G-069/26B; C08J-005/16B; C08K-003/00B; C08K-007/00B; C08L-101/00B

4/3,K/11 (Item 9 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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137312299 CA: 137(21)312299v PATENT
Electrically conductive polyamide composite fibers useful for brushes for office automation equipments
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Yamakawa, Itsuki; Tanaka, Kazuhiko; Kawamoto, Masao;
Takemura, Osamu
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2002309449 A2 DATE: 20021023
APPLICATION: JP 2001113343 (20010412)
PAGES: 10 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D01F-008/12A;
D01F-006/90B; D03D-015/00B; D04B-001/16B; D04B-021/00B; D04H-001/42B;
G03G-015/02B; G03G-021/06B; G03G-021/10B

4/3,K/12 (Item 10 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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137295684 CA: 137(20)295684x PATENT
Fire-resistant polyamide compositions with good appearance
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Matsuoka, Shuji; Oka, Hideaki; Sasaki, Shigeru
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2002309083 A2 DATE: 20021023
APPLICATION: JP 2001111159 (20010410)
PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08G-069/26B; C08J-005/00B; C08K-003/00B; C08K-005/00B; C08K-005/02B;
C08L-077/06B; C08L-023/00B

4/3,K/13 (Item 11 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA\SEARCH(R)

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137280444 CA: 137(19)280444v PATENT

Polyamide compositions with good sliding property and their moldings

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Sasaki, Shigeru

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2002302605 A2 DATE: 20021018

APPLICATION: JP 2001105765 (20010404)

PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08J-005/00B; C08K-003/00B; C08K-005/00B; C08L-077/06B; C08L-027/12B;
C08L-029/10B

4/3,K/14 (Item 12 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

136388479 CA: 136(25)388479d PATENT

Polyamide fiber-based separators, their manufacture, and secondary
batteries using them

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Yorimitsu, Shuhei; Katayama, Takashi

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2002151041 A2 DATE: 20020524

APPLICATION: JP 2000346458 (20001114)

PAGES: 10 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: H01M-002/16A;
H01M-010/28B

4/3,K/15 (Item 13 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

136217942 CA: 136(14)217942v PATENT

Component-separable conjugate fibers for manufacture of nonwoven fabrics
with good component separability in hot water comprising conjugate fibers
consisting two noncompatible polymer components having one component
containing small quantity of dispersed thermoplastic poly(vinyl alcohols)
and manufacture of fiber sheets therefrom

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oshita, Tatsuya; Takaoka, Nobuo

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 200261027 A2 DATE: 20020228

APPLICATION: JP 2000240970 (20000809)

PAGES: 12 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D01F-008/10A;
D01F-008/14B; D04H-001/46B; D06N-003/14B

4/3,K/16 (Item 14 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

136038264 CA: 136(3)38264d PATENT

Manufacture of polyamides with improved heat resistance, mechanical
properties, and dimensional stability

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Tamura, Kozo; Hara, Tetsuya; Utsumi, Naohiko; Watanabe,
Kazunori; Matsunaga, Susumu

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2001348427 A2 DATE: 20011218
APPLICATION: JP 2000173684 (20000609)
PAGES: 9 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08G-069/30A

4/3,K/17 (Item 15 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

134282055 CA: 134(20)282055f PATENT
Electrically-conductive composite polyamide fiber
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Tanaka, Kazuhiko; Hokimoto, Akihiro; Matsuo, Yoshiteru;
Kawamoto, Masao
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: European Pat. Appl. ; EP 1091026 A1 DATE: 20010411
APPLICATION: EP 2000121038 (20000927) *JP 99285464 (19991006)
PAGES: 20 pp. CODEN: EPXXDW LANGUAGE: English CLASS: D01F-001/09A;
D01F-008/12B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT;
LI; LU; NL; SE; MC; PT; IE; SI; LT; LV; FI; RO

4/3,K/18 (Item 16 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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134179861 CA: 134(13)179861s PATENT
Electrically conductive polyamide composite fibers
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Tanaka, Kazuhiko; Nakatsuka, Hitoshi; Hokimoto, Akihiro
; Yoneyama, Masayuki; Kawamoto, Masao
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 200149532 A2 DATE: 20010220
APPLICATION: JP 99219787 (19990803)
PAGES: 9 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D01F-008/12A

4/3,K/19 (Item 17 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

134087539 CA: 134(7)87539q PATENT
Segmented conjugated fibers with good bulk, density, flexibility and dyeability
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Nakatsuka, Hitoshi; Tanaka, Kazuhiko; Inoue, Ichiro;
Hara, Tetsuya
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 200103228 A2 DATE: 20010109
APPLICATION: JP 99177575 (19990624)
PAGES: 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D01F-008/14A;
D01F-008/12B; D02G-001/02B; D02G-003/04B; D02G-003/38B

4/3,K/20 (Item 18 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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133297121 CA: 133(21)297121c PATENT

Polyamide compositions containing brominated styrene polymers having good fire and heat resistance, low water absorption and dimensional stability for moldings

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Utsunomiya, Takeshi; Suzuki, Hideaki; Oka, Hideaki; Kuki, Toru

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000281899 A2 DATE: 20001010

APPLICATION: JP 99332629 (19991124) *JP 9915453 (19990125)

PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A; C08L-025/18B

4/3,K/21 (Item 19 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

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133121414 CA: 133(9)121414m PATENT

Polyamide compositions containing plate inorganic fillers and their moldings with good strength, dimensional stability and heat resistance

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Tamura, Kozo; Oka, Hideaki

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000212437 A2 DATE: 20000802

APPLICATION: JP 9919729 (19990128)

PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A; C08K-003/00B; C08G-069/26B

4/3,K/22 (Item 20 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

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133121368 CA: 133(9)121368z PATENT

Polyamide compositions with excellent heat, water, and chemical resistance and their moldings

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Takamoto, Katsunori; Oka, Hideaki

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000204239 A2 DATE: 20000725

APPLICATION: JP 992562 (19990108)

PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/00A; C08L-077/06B

4/3,K/23 (Item 21 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

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133105983 CA: 133(8)105983r PATENT

Polyamide compositions and lightweight rigid wire harness connectors therefrom

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Tamura, Kozo; Oka, Hideaki

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000198922 A2 DATE: 20000718

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

APPLICATION: JP 99299 (19990105)
PAGES: 11 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08K-003/00B; C08K-003/10B; C08K-003/16B; C08K-005/00B; C08K-005/098B;
H01R-013/46B

4/3,K/24 (Item 22 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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133090435 CA: 133(7)90435n PATENT

Polyamide compositions for sliding parts

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Matsuoka, Shuji; Oka, Hideaki; Takamoto, Katsunori
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000191905 A2 DATE: 20000711
APPLICATION: JP 98367861 (19981224)
PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08K-007/08B

4/3,K/25 (Item 23 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

133074818 CA: 133(6)74818j PATENT

Polyamide compositions containing organohalogen compounds with excellent
fire resistance
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Utsunomiya, Takeshi; Takamoto, Katsunori; Oka, Hideaki
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000186205 A2 DATE: 20000704
APPLICATION: JP 98364653 (19981222)
PAGES: 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08K-005/134B; C08K-005/36B; C08L-077/06B; C08L-025/04B

4/3,K/26 (Item 24 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

133074504 CA: 133(6)74504d PATENT

Manufacture of semiaromatic polyamides with excellent color tone

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Tamura, Kozo

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000186142 A2 DATE: 20000704

APPLICATION: JP 98362392 (19981221)

PAGES: 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08G-069/28A

4/3,K/27 (Item 25 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

133044597 CA: 133(4)44597u PATENT

Semiaromatic polyamide sheets with excellent heat, chemical, and water
resistance

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Tamura, Kozo
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000178368 A2 DATE: 20000627
APPLICATION: JP 98362060 (19981221)
PAGES: 6 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08J-005/18A;
C08G-069/26B; C08L-077/06B

4/3,K/28 (Item 26 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

132065361 CA: 132(6)65361g PATENT
Component-separable synthetic conjugate fibers having .gtoreq.2 components from thermoplastic polyamides, poly(phenylene sulfide) and poly(methylpentenes) with improved resistant to heat and chemicals
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Katayama, Takashi; Nakagawa, Masahiro
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 200017524 A2 DATE: 20000118
APPLICATION: JP 98177913 (19980625)
PAGES: 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D01F-008/12A;
D01F-008/06B; D01F-008/16B

4/3,K/29 (Item 27 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

131019736 CA: 131(2)19736g PATENT
Production method of polyamide composition
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Sugo, Nozomu; Tamura, Kozo; Kashimura, Tsugifumi
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 99140309 A2 ; JP 11140309 DATE:
19990525
APPLICATION: JP 97311934 (19971113)
PAGES: 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08K-003/16B

4/3,K/30 (Item 28 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

130111260 CA: 130(9)111260g PATENT
Semiaromatic ultrafine polyamide fiber sheets containing elastic polymers for leather substitutes with improved dimensional stability in the wet state and good dyeing fastness
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Katayama, Takashi; Nakagawa, Masahiro; Oka, Hideaki;
Tamura, Kozo; Kashimura, Tsugifumi; Fujisawa, Michinori; Yamazaki, Takeshi
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 98331076 A2 ; JP 10331076 DATE:
19981215
APPLICATION: JP 97143751 (19970602)

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

PAGES: 11 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D06N-003/12A

4/3,K/31 (Item 29 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

127294554 CA: 127(21)294554m PATENT

Polyamide fibers with good hydrophilicity and resistance to alkali and acid

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Katayama, Takashi; Nakagawa, Junyo
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 97256219 A2 ; JP 09256219 DATE:
19970930
APPLICATION: JP 9662558 (19960319)
PAGES: 6 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: D01F-006/80A;
B01D-039/04B; D01F-006/60B; D21H-013/26B; H01M-002/16B

4/3,K/32 (Item 30 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

126186913 CA: 126(14)186913y PATENT

Polyamides and their molding compositions with excellent processability
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Sugo, Nozomi; Tamura, Kozo; Kashiwamura,
Tsugifumi
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co
PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 9712713 A2 ; JP 0912713 DATE:
19970114
APPLICATION: JP 95159308 (19950626)
PAGES: 9 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08G-069/26A;
C08K-003/00B; C08K-005/00B; C08L-077/06B

4/3,K/33 (Item 31 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

123257891 CA: 123(20)257891r PATENT

Terephthalic acid-nonenanediamine (or methyloctanediamine) polyamide
compositions in manuf. of engineering plastics.

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Oka, Hideaki; Kashimura, Tsugunori; Yokota, Shinichi;
Hayashihara, Hiroshi
LOCATION: Japan,
ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.
PATENT: European Pat. Appl. ; EP 659799 A2 DATE: 950628
APPLICATION: EP 94120607 (941223) *JP 93328109 (931224) *JP 9419584
(940216) *JP 9419585 (940216)
PAGES: 19 pp. CODEN: EPXXDW LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C08G-069/26A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE

4/3,K/34 (Item 32 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

103088958 CA: 103(12)88958x JOURNAL
Making a new C10 diamine
AUTHOR(S): Drake, C. A.; Campbell, R. W.; Hill, H. W.; Vanderveen, J. W.; Marwil, S. J.
LOCATION: Phillips Pet. Res. Dev., Bartlesville, OK, 74004, USA
JOURNAL: CHEMTECH DATE: 1985 VOLUME: 15 NUMBER: 5 PAGES: 308-15
CODEN: CHTEDD ISSN: 0009-2703 LANGUAGE: English

4/3,K/35 (Item 33 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

98035913 CA: 98(6)35913a JOURNAL
A new C10 diamine petrochemical intermediate
AUTHOR(S): Drake, C. A.; Campbell, R. W.; Will, H. W.; Vanderveen, J. W.; Marwil, S. J.
LOCATION: Phillips Pet. Co., Bartlesville, OK, 74004, USA
JOURNAL: Chem. Eng. Prog. DATE: 1982 VOLUME: 78 NUMBER: 12 PAGES: 83-4 CODEN: CEPRA8 ISSN: 0009-2495 LANGUAGE: English

4/3,K/36 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R) File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

0005387442
Derwent Accession: 2004-055096
Process for producing diamines
Inventor: Tokuda, Yoshihiro, INV
 Suzuki, Shigeaki, INV
Assignee: Kuraray Co., Ltd. (03), Kurashiki-shi, JP
Correspondence Address: OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.,
 1940 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20030187303	A1	20031002	US 2003377828	20030304
Priority				JP 200287552	20020327

Fulltext Word Count: 11263

Summary of the Invention:
...dialdehyde used. Examples of the diamine are linear aliphatic diamines, e.g. butanediamine, hexanediamine, octanediamine, nonanediamine , decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine, tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine, octadecanediamine and eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g. 2- methyloctanediamine , 2- methylnonanediamine and 2,7- dimethyloctanediamine ; alicyclic diamines, e.g. 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo...

4/3,K/37 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R) File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

4221229

Derwent Accession: 1998-585686

Utility

C/ Process for producing diamines

; REACTING A DIALDEHYDE WITH AMMONIA AND HYDROGEN IN THE PRESENCE OF A HYDROGENATION CATALYST TO PRODUCE THE CORRESPONDING DIAMINE, WHEREIN A SOLVENT COMPRISING AN ALCOHOL IS USED IN THE REACTION AND THE CONCENTRATION OF WATER IN THE

Inventor: Nagareda, Katsushi, Okayama-ken, JP

Tokuda, Yoshihiro, Okayama-ken, JP

Suzuki, Shigeaki, Osaka, JP

Assignee: Kuraray Co., Ltd. (03), Kurashiki, JP

Kuraray Co Ltd JP (Code: 47174)

Examiner: Burn, Brian M. (Art Unit: 161)

Law Firm: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5978208	A	19991026	US 9878502 JP 97123867	19980514 19970514

Fulltext Word Count: 6059

Description of the Invention:

...starting material dialdehydes, there are obtained, correspondingly, linear aliphatic diamines, e.g., butanediamine, hexanediamine, octanediamine, **nonanediamine**, decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine, tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine, octadecanediamine and eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g., 2-methyloctanediamine, 2-**methylnonanediamine** and 2,7-dimethyloctanediamine; alicyclic diamines, e.g., 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo...revealed that 36.5 g of a 80/20 (by moles) mixture of 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 1,8-octanediamine and 0.2 g of byproduced amines having hydroxyl group on...revealed that the crude product containing 17.5 g of a mixture of 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine, which indicates that the total yield of the diamines...

?

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

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? show files;ds
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200454
    (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2004/May
    (c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Apr(Updated 040802)
    (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
    (c) 2002 INPI. All rts. reserv.
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Aug W03
    (c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040819,UT=20040812
    (c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio
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Set	Items	Description
S1	2472458	JOINT? ? OR CONNECTOR? ? OR CONNECTER? ? OR JOINDER? ? OR - RING? ? OR COUPLING OR CONNEXION OR CONNECTIVE OR BRIDGE? ?
S2	184	NONANEDIAMINE OR NON()ANEDIAMINE
S3	5	METHYL(T)OCTANEDIAMINE
S4	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	2	S2 AND S3

? t5/3,k/all

5/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01637584

Process for producing diamines from dialdehydes
Verfahren zur Herstellung von Diaminen aus Dialdehyden
Procede de preparation de diamines a partir de dialdehydes
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Kuraray Co., Ltd., (2727591), 1621, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama
710-8622, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Tokuda, Yoshihiro, c/o Kuraray Co. Ltd., 2045-1, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi,
Okayama 710-0801, (JP)
Suzuki, Shigeaki, c/o Kuraray Co. Ltd., 12-39, Umeda 1-chome, Kita-ku,
Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-8611, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Tanner, James Percival et al (55353), D. Young & Co, 21 New Fetter Lane,
London EC4A 1DA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1348688 A1 031001 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2003251898 030326;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 200287552 020327

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR;
HU; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07C-209/26; C07C-211/09

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 135

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available	Text	Language	Update	Word Count
	CLAIMS A	(English)	200340	671
	SPEC A	(English)	200340	8244
Total word count - document A				8915
Total word count - document B				0
Total word count - documents A + B				8915

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

...SPECIFICATION 1-butanol, methanol, 2-propanol, tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane, a mixture of 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine in a yield of 92.6%, 93.5%, 89...

...solvent of methanol, by addition of an amine such as triethylamine, mixtures of 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine in a maximum yield of 95%.

(6) Japanese Patent...

...solvent of n-butanol, isopropyl alcohol or n-octyl alcohol, a mixture of 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine at a yield of 90.5%, 92.0% or...

...on Kieselguhr and a solvent of n-butanol, to yield a mixture of 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine at a yield of 97%. Still another example started...

...of a solvent of n-butanol, methanol or isoamyl alcohol, a mixture of 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine in a yield of 96%, 95% or 95%, respectively... dialdehyde used. Examples of the diamine are linear aliphatic diamines, e.g. butanediamine, hexanediamine, octanediamine, **nonanediamine**, decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine, tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine, octadecanediamine and eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g. 2-methyloctanediamine, 2-methylnonanediamine and 2,7-dimethyloctanediamine; alicyclic diamines, e.g. 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo... derived by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9- **nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine.. Methanol distillates were recovered from the crude reaction mixture...

...the bottoms after the distillation, it was found that 12.7 g of 1,9- **nonanediamine** (yield: 93%) and 4.9 g of 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine (yield: 93%) had... formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9- **nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine. The solvent was recovered, in the same manner as...

...recovered. Analysis of the bottoms after the distillation showed that the yields of 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 92% and 92%, respectively.

In this second run...

...that it contained 0.24 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 92% and 91%, respectively. No trace of N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9- **nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction...

...that it contained 0.32 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 92% and 92%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9- **nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected in an amount of 0.02 mole... that it contained 0.35 g of ethylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9- **nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

91% and 90%, respectively. On this occasion, no...

...formed by introduction of ethyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction...

...that it contained 0.46 g of ethylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 91% and 91%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of ethyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were detected in an amount of 0.03 mole...

...that it contained 0.31 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 92% and 92%, respectively. On this occasion, no...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction...that it contained 0.30 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 90% and 90%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1, 9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were detected in an amount of 0.10 mole...

...that it contained 0.24 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 92% and 92%, respectively. On this occasion, no...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction...

...that it contained 0.34 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 91% and 91%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were detected in an amount of 0.05 mole...

...that it contained 0.22 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 90% and 90%, respectively. On this occasion, no...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction...that it contained 0.30 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 92% and 92%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were detected in an amount of 0.03 mole...

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

...that it contained 0.24 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 91% and 91%, respectively. On this occasion, no...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction...

...that it contained 0.34 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 91% and 91%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were detected in an amount of 0.03 mole...

...that it contained 0.24 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 90% and 90%, respectively. On this occasion, no...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction ...that it contained 0.32 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 91% and 91%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were detected in an amount of 0.02 mole...

...that it contained 0.24 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 90% and 90%, respectively. On this occasion, no...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine was detected.

In this third run of repeated reaction...

...that it contained 0.34 g of methylamine. The yields of the obtained 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were 92% and 92%, respectively. On this occasion, N...

...formed by introduction of methyl group into one of the nitrogen atoms of 1,9-**nonanediamine** or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine were detected in an amount of 0.03 mole...

5/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00968362

Process for producing diamines from dialdehydes

Verfahren zur Herstellung von Diamines aus Dialdehyden

Procede de preparation de diamines a partir de dialdehydes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Kuraray Co., Ltd., (298715), 1621 Sakazu, Kurashiki-City, Okayama
710-8622, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

Nagareda, Katsushi, c/o Kuraray Co., Ltd., 2045-1, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi,
Okayama-ken, 710-2801, (JP)
Tokuda, Yoshihiro, c/o Kuraray Co., Ltd., 2045-1, Sakazu, Kurashiki-shi,
Okayama-ken, 710-2801, (JP)
Suzuki, Shigeaki, c/o Kuraray Co., Ltd., 12-39, Umeda 1-chome, Kita-ku,
Osaka-shi, 530-8611, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Muller-Bore & Partner Patentanwalte (100651), Grafinger Strasse 2, 81671
Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 878462 A1 981118 (Basic)
EP 878462 B1 010919

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98108729 980513;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 97123867 970514

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07C-209/26

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 75

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199847	138
CLAIMS B	(English)	200138	145
CLAIMS B	(German)	200138	141
CLAIMS B	(French)	200138	159
SPEC A	(English)	199847	4689
SPEC B	(English)	200138	4793
Total word count - document A			4828
Total word count - document B			5238
Total word count - documents A + B			10066

...SPECIFICATION starting material dialdehydes, there are obtained, correspondingly, linear aliphatic diamines, e.g. butanediamine, hexanediamine, octanediamine, **nonanediamine**, decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine, tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine, octadecanediamine and eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g. 2-**methyloctanediamine**, 2-**methylnonanediamine** and 2,7-**dimethyloctanediamine**; alicyclic diamines, e.g. 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo...was obtained 36.5 g of a 80/20 (by moles) mixture of 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 1,8-octanediamine and 0.2 g of byproduced amines having hydroxyl group on...chromatography revealed a crude product containing 17.5 g of a mixture of 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine, which indicates that the total yield of the diamines...chromatography revealed that there was obtained 35.6 g of a mixture of 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine. The yield of the obtained diamines based on the...

...SPECIFICATION starting material dialdehydes, there are obtained, correspondingly, linear aliphatic diamines, e.g. butanediamine, hexanediamine, octanediamine, **nonanediamine**, decanediamine, undecanediamine, dodecanediamine, tetradecanediamine, hexadecanediamine, octadecanediamine and eicosanediamine; branched aliphatic diamines, e.g. 2-**methyloctanediamine**, 2-**methylnonanediamine** and 2,7-**dimethyloctanediamine**; alicyclic diamines, e.g. 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanamine, 3(4),8(9)-tricyclo...chromatography revealed a crude product containing 17.5 g of a mixture of 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine, which indicates that the total yield of the diamines...chromatography revealed that there was obtained 35.6 g of a

Search Report from Ginger R. DeMille

mixture of 1,9-**nonanediamine** and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine. The yield
of the obtained diamines based on the...

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Set	Items	Description
S1	10676325	JOINT? ? OR CONNECTOR? ? OR CONNECTER? ? OR JOINDER? ? OR - RING? ? OR COUPLING OR CONNEXION OR CONNECTIVE OR BRIDGE? ?
S2	1001	NONANEDIAMINE OR NON()ANEDIAMINE
S3	77	METHYL(T)OCTANEDIAMINE
S4	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	54	S2 AND S3
S6	1	S1 AND S5
S7	1	S5 AND (CABLE? ? OR CABLING)
S8	0	S7 NOT S6
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4/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

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X 133105983 CA: 133(8)105983r PATENT

Polyamide compositions and lightweight rigid wire harness connectors
therefrom

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Tamura, Kozo; Oka, Hideaki

LOCATION: Japan,

ASSIGNEE: Kuraray Co., Ltd.

PATENT: Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho ; JP 2000198922 A2 DATE: 20000718

APPLICATION: JP 99299 (19990105)

PAGES: 11 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF LANGUAGE: Japanese CLASS: C08L-077/06A;
C08K-003/00B; C08K-003/10B; C08K-003/16B; C08K-005/00B; C08K-005/098B;
H01R-013/46B

SECTION:

CA238003 Plastics Fabrication and Uses

IDENTIFIERS: impact resistance semiarom polyamide automotive part,
nonanediamine methyloctanediamine polyamide wire harness connector, alc
resistance talc copper iodide polyamide

DESCRIPTORS:

Electric cables...

automotive; semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire harness connectors
with good impact, alc., and water resistance

Impact-resistant materials...

chem. resistant; semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire harness
connectors with good impact, alc., and water resistance

Electric contacts...

connectors; semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire harness connectors
with good impact, alc., and water resistance

Chemically resistant materials...

impact-resistant; semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire harness
connectors with good impact, alc., and water resistance

Crystal nucleating agents... Glass fibers,uses... Heat stabilizers...

Polyamides,uses... Water-resistant materials...

semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire harness connectors with good
impact, alc., and water resistance

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:

1335-23-5 23128-74-7 24938-10-1P 24938-73-6P 153550-59-5 169284-22-4P

semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire harness connectors with good
impact, alc., and water resistance

14807-96-6 uses, nucleating agent; semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire
harness connectors with good impact, alc., and water resistance

7681-11-0 uses, semiarom. polyamide compns. for wire harness connectors
with good impact, alc., and water resistance

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:32:49 ON 25 AUG 2004)

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BIOCOMMERCE, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CERAB,
CIN, COMPENDEX, CONFSCI, COPPERLIT, CORROSION, DISSABS, FEDRIP, GENBANK,
INSPEC, INSPHYS, INVESTTEXT, IPA, ...' ENTERED AT 12:36:03 ON 25 AUG 2004

L1 153 S (NONANEDIAMINE OR NON()ANEDIAMINE) AND METHYL(L)OCTANEDIAMINE
L2 148 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 117 S L2 NOT PY>2003

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:45:34 ON 25 AUG 2004

L4 1 S 646-24-2/RN

FILE 'HSDB' ENTERED AT 12:45:36 ON 25 AUG 2004

L5 0 S L4 AND SAFE/FA
SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY
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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:45:50 ON 25 AUG 2004

FILE 'HSDB' ENTERED AT 12:45:59 ON 25 AUG 2004

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:49:13 ON 25 AUG 2004
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L6 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:50:13 ON 25 AUG 2004
1 S 148528-05-6/RN
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BIOCOMMERCE, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CERAB,
CIN, COMPENDEX, CONFSCI, COPPERLIT, CORROSION, DISSABS, FEDRIP, GENBANK,
INSPEC, INSPHYS, INVESTTEXT, IPA, ...' ENTERED AT 12:53:56 ON 25 AUG 2004

L7 19 S 148528-05-6/RN AND 646-24-2/RN

=> d ti,py,ab 1-19

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Filter with good chemical resistance, heat resistance and hydrophilicity
PY 2004

AB The filter contains core/sheath conjugated fibers containing polyamide sheath component synthesized from terephthalic acid-based dicarboxylic acid and 1,9-nananediamine- and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine-based diamine, and polypropylene core component. Filtration apparatus using the above stated filter is described. The filter is suitable for air filter, liquid filter, bag filter, microfiltration filter, etc.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Filter with good chemical resistance, heat resistance and hydrophilicity
PY 2004

AB The filter contains core/sheath conjugated fibers containing polyamide sheath component synthesized from terephthalic acid-based dicarboxylic acid and 1,9-nananediamine- and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine-based diamine, and polyethylene terephthalate core component. Filtration apparatus using the above stated filter is described. The filter is suitable for air filter, liquid filter, bag filter, microfiltration filter, etc.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

- TI Separators for capacitors
PY 2004
AB The separators contain polymers with thermal decomposition temperature of $\geq 250^\circ$, which contain polyamides comprising aromatic dicarboxylic acid components ≥ 60 mol %, and C6-12 aliphatic alkylenediamine ≥ 60 mol %, and have H₂O retention rate of ≥ 190 %, ≥ 150 % and ≥ 120 %, when separator d. is, resp., <0.50 g/cm³, 0.50-0.60 g/cm³ and ≥ 0.60 g/cm³. The separators have low internal resistance and long life.
- L7 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Resin composition for light emitting diode reflectors
PY 2003
AB A resin composition useful in the production of light-emitting diode reflectors is provided, which can suppress delamination or bubbling in epoxy bonding or epoxy sealing even when preliminary drying such as heating is not carried out. The resin composition is characterized in that it comprises polyamides 100 and inorg. fillers 1-200 weight parts, where the polyamides comprise diamine units consisting of 50-100 mol % of 1,9-diaminononane and 0-50 mol % of a linear aliphatic diamine having 6-12 C atoms and/or an aliphatic diamine having a C6-12 side chain and dicarboxylic acid units consisting of 60-100 mol % of terephthalic acid and 0-40 mol % of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid except terephthalic acid and/or an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid having 4-20 C atoms.
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Reductive amination process and catalysts for producing diamines from dialdehydes and ammonia in the presence of alkanols
PY 2003
2004
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2003
2004
2003
AB A process for producing diamines which comprises the steps of: (1) reacting a dialdehyde (e.g., 1,6-hexanedral) with ammonia and hydrogen in the presence of an alc. (e.g., methanol) and a reductive amination catalyst (e.g., Ni/kieselgurh) to synthesize the corresponding diamine (e.g., 1,6-diaminohexane); (2) separating and recovering the alc. by distilling the reaction mixture obtained from step (1); (3) separating the diamine by purifying the distillation residue obtained from (2); and (4) feeding at least part of the alc. recovered in step (2) to step (1); where step (1) comprising maintaining the amount of ammonia at a level of at least 200 mol per mol of the primary amine that has formed in the step (1) and accumulated in the reaction vessel for step (1). The process can produce diamines com. advantageously and in high yields, the diamines having little impurities.
- L7 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of diamines from dialdehydes
PY 2003
AB Diamines are prepared by reaction of dialdehydes or their derivs. with NH₃ and H in the presence of Ni (compound)-containing Ru catalysts on supports. A mixture of 1,9-nonenal and 2-methyl-1,8-octanedral was treated with NH₃ and H in THF using Ru-Ni/TiO₂ catalyst at 140° under 8.5 MPa for 1 h to give 98% (in total) 1,9-noneniamine and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine.
- L7 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Manufacture of diamines

- PY 2002
AB Diamines are manufactured by the reaction of dialdehydes with ammonia and hydrogen in a solvent in the presence of inorg. oxide-supported nickel catalyst, where the inorg. oxide has the total volume of fine cavities of <1 μm diameter >1.0 mL/g.
- L7 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of primary amines
PY 1999
AB Title compds. are prepared by liquid-phase reductive amination of aldehydes or ketones in the presence of NH₃, H, and homogeneous hydrogenation catalysts containing ≥ 1 metal chosen from Fe, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, and Pt. 1-Octanal was reacted in the presence of NH₃, H, and a catalyst solution prepared from ruthenium acetylacetone, hexylamine, and 2,2'-bipyridine at 150° for 1 h to give 92% octylamine.
- L7 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Resin composition with improved physical properties as magnetic material
PY 1999
AB The composition comprises 100 polyamide made of dicarboxylic acid unit containing 60-100 mol.% terephthalic acid, and diamine unit containing 60-100 mol.% C₆-18 aliphatic diamine; and 50-2000 weight parts ferrite powders.
- L7 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Reaction method and loop-type reactor using slurried catalyst
PY 1999
AB The reactor has an inlet for a liquid material, an outlet for withdrawing the reaction mixture, a bump for circulating the mixture, and filtering unit, where the mixture is circulated at a linear speed 1-10 m/s, the filtering unit has pore size 0.01-1.0 μm and the catalyst is filtered away from the mixture by a cross-flow method. Example of liquid material was 1,9-nonanedial or/and 2-methyl-1,8-octanedral.
- L7 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of diamines
PY 1999
AB Title compds. are prepared by reductive amination of dialdehydes in the presence of hydrogenation catalysts, H, and NH₃ and distillation of reaction mixts. containing diamines with primary monoamines and/or hydroxylamines capable of distillation-separation from diamines. 1,9-Nonanedial and 2-methyl-1,8-octanedral were aminated with NH₃ in the presence of Raney Ni in MeOH at 120° under 40 kg/cm² H for 3 h to give 36.9% 1,9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine, which were distilled with hexadecylamine at bottom temperature 180° under 10 torr to give 1,9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine with 104.1% recovery.
- L7 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of alkanediamines
PY 1999
AB Diamines are prepared by reductive amination of dialdehydes with H and NH₃ and/or amines in the presence of hydrogenation catalysts and distillation of reaction mixts. with compds. having unshared electron pair-containing S. A mixture containing 1,9-nonanedial and 2-methyl-1,8-octanedral was aminated with Ni catalysts supported on diatomaceous earth in MeOH in the presence of NH₃ and H and distilled in the presence of di-Ph sulfide to give 85% diamines with 99.9% purity.
- L7 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Production of diamines from dialdehydes by reductive amination with control of the reaction water content for increased catalyst life
PY 1998

2001
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2001
1998
1999

AB Diamines (e.g., 1,9-diaminononane) are prepared in high yield and selectivity by the reductive amination of dialdehydes (e.g., 1,9-nonanedial) with hydrogen and ammonia in an alc. solvent (e.g., 1-butanol) in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst (e.g., nickel) while maintaining the water concentration in the reaction mixture at 5-15%. Maintaining the water concentration in the above range is shown to minimize catalyst deactivation.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of diamines by reductive amination of dialdehydes

PY 1998

AB Diamines, useful as monomers for polyamides and polyurethanes (no data), are prepared by dissolving dialdehydes into C3-10 alc. solvents and supplying the solution to a reactor containing hydrogenation catalysts, the solvents, NH₃, and H for reductive amination. A BuOH solution of 1,9-nonanedial and 2-methyl-1,8-octanedral was fed to a reactor containing Raney Ni, BuOH, and NH₃ under H at 120° under 40 kg/cm² over 5 h to give 90.5% mixture of 1,9-nonanediamine and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of diamines from dialdehydes

PY 1998

AB Diamines, useful as monomers for polyamides or polyurethanes (no data), are prepared by dissolving dialdehydes into lower alcs. in the presence of ≤4 mol% (to dialdehyde) amines (except for NH₃) and feeding to a reactor containing hydrogenation catalysts, lower alcs., NH₃, and H for reductive amination. Dialdehydes containing nonanedial and 2-methyloctanedial were mixed with NEt₃, dissolved into MeOH, and reduced by H in the presence of Raney Ni and NH₃ at 120° under 40 atm for 2.5 h to give 92% diamines containing nonanediamine and 2-methyloctanediamine. No aminoacetal byproducts were observed in the products.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Apparatus for continuously reacting liquid raw material with solid catalyst

PY 1998

AB The title apparatus comprises a reaction container and a pump for circulating a liquid reaction mixture (reactant and reaction product), whereas the apparatus is equipped with a liquid cyclone for separating the liquid reaction mixture from the solid catalyst. In operating the apparatus, a part of the reaction mixture is fed back to the reaction container and the other part is introduced to the liquid cyclone to discharge the liquid reaction mixture out of the system and to feed back the solid catalyst to the reactor container. The separated solid catalysts can be regenerated.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of primary diamines from primary dioximes

PY 1998

AB R(CH₂NH₂)₂ (R = hydrocarbon residue) are prepared by hydrogenation of R(CH₂:NOH)₂ (R = same as above) in the presence of catalysts. A solution of 1,9-nonanedial dioxime in morpholine was hydrogenated in the presence of

Fe-Cr-modified Raney Ni and NaOH/MeOH solution at 100° and H 10 kg/cm² for 15 h to give 85.0% 1,9-nonenediamine.

- L7 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of aliphatic diamines from aliphatic dialdehydes
PY 1995
AB Aliphatic diamines, useful as materials for nylon and polyurethanes and industrial chems., are prepared by treatment of aliphatic dialdehydes with NH₃ and H in solvents in the presence of Ni catalysts supported on inorg. oxides. A BuOH solution of 1,9-nonenedial and 2-methyl-1,8-octanenedial was continuously introduced to a reactor containing NH₃ and diatomaceous earth (volume of 10-100 nm-diameter pore 0.19 mL/g) supporting Ni at 160° and 30 atm H for 40 min and the reaction mixture was further stirred under bubbling with H at 160° for 1 h to give 92.8% 1,9-nonenediamine and 92.0% 2-methyl-1,8-octanenediamine, vs. average 66% for both diamines in a control reaction using Ni/diatomaceous earth with pore volume 0.05 mL/g.
- L7 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of diamines as materials for nylons and polyurethanes
PY 1993
2000
AB Alc. solns. of OHC(CH₂)₅ACHO (I; A = (CH₂)_n, CMe; n = 1 , 2) are supplied to reaction systems, which are heated to appropriate temps. and contain hydrogenation catalysts, solvents, H, and NH₃, and contact reduction is carried out to prepare H₂NCH₂(CH₂)₅ACH₂NH₂ (A = same as I). 1, 9 -Nonanenedial and 2-methyl-1,8-octanenedial in MeOH were supplied to an autoclave containing MeOH, Raney Ni, NH₃ and H at 120° and 40 kg/cm² for 3 h to give 91.6% 1,9-nonenediamine and 89.9% 2-methyl-1,8-octanenediamine (sic).

=> d his

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L1 153 S (NONANEDIAMINE OR NON()ANEDIAMINE) AND METHYL(L)OCTANEDIAMINE
L2 5 S L1 AND (CONNECTOR OR CONNECTERS OR JOINT OR JOINTS OR CABLE

=> d ti,py,ab 1-5

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Polyamide multilayer structure with excellent barrier properties and low-temperature impact resistance

PY 2004
2004

AB A multilayer structure such as multilayer tube has excellent barrier properties against alc. gasoline such as hydrocarbon components, interlayer adhesion, low-temperature impact resistance, heat resistance, and chemical resistance. The multilayer structure comprises (a) a layer of Nylon 11 and/or Nylon 12 and (b) a layer of a polyamide (Nylon 9T) consisting of a dicarboxylic acid component and a diamine component, with 60-100 mol% of the dicarboxylic acid component being a terephthalic acid and 60-100 mol% of the diamine component being 1,9-nonanediamine or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine, and (c) preferably a third layer consisting of Nylon 11 and/or Nylon 12 or Nylon 6.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Fuel-barrier polyamide joints, quick connectors, and their fuel piping parts

PY 2004

AB The joint comprises polyamides (nylon 9T) composed of dicarboxylic acids containing 60-100 mol% terephthalic acid (I) and diamines containing 60-100 mol% 1,9-nonanediamine (II) and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine (III). Preferably, the joint is composed of 50-99 parts of the polyamides and 1-50 parts of other polyamides and/or other thermoplastic resins. The quick connector has a cylindrical main body formed from the joint and is fused to a polyamide tube by spin fusing, vibrational fusing, laser fusing, or ultrasonic fusing. Thus, I-II-III-benzoic acid copolymer (molar reaction ratio 197.6:160:40:4.8) with m.p. 103° and limiting viscosity (H_2SO_4 , 30°) 1.21 dL/g gave test pieces (ASTM standard) showing flexural modulus 2600 or 2500 MPa under dry or wet conditions, resp., notched Izod impact resistance 50 J/m, and elec. resistance 1015 Ω. A joint of the copolymer showed fuel (EtOH/gasoline blend) transmission 1.8 mg/day and amount of hydrocarbons contained in the transmitted fuels 0.1 mg/day, resp.

* L2 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS, COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Polyamides providing moldings with low water absorption

PY 2002

AB The polyamides consist of 95:5-0:100 diamine mixts. of 1,9-nonanediamine (I) and C9 branched saturated aliphatic diamine and 95:5-50:50 dicarboxylic acid mixts. of linear saturated aliphatic dicarboxylic acids and fatty acid dimers. The moldings of the polyamides and tubes and hoses having ≥1 layers made of the polyamides show enhanced impact strength, flexibility, transparency, and low water absorption. Thus, I 65.6, 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine 754.4, dodecanedicarboxylic acid 1033, and polymerized fatty acid (Pripol 1009) 290.0 g were polymerized in the presence of H_2PHO_3 in N at 240° to give the

polyamide, which was molded to give test pieces showing haze 3%, water absorption 1.5%, and notched Izod impact strength 15 kg-cm/cm.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Lightweight polyamide blow moldings with excellent mechanical properties
PY 2000
AB The moldings, useful for **pipes**, containers, and tanks, contain 100 parts polyamides with intrinsic viscosity (H_2SO_4 , 30°) 0.4-3.0 dL/g, derived from dicarboxylic acids containing 60-100 mol% terephthalic acid (I) and diamines containing 60-100 mol% 1,9-nona**nediamine** (II) and/or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine and 5-100 parts polymers selected from carboxy- or epoxy-modified olefin or styrene polymers. Thus, a test piece comprising 100 parts I-II-benzoic acid copolymer and Himilan 1706 (ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer Zn salt) showed impact strength 11 kJ/m², heat distortion temperature 132°, and good hot water and chemical resistance.

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TI Polyamide compositions and lightweight rigid wire harness connectors therefrom
PY 2000
AB The compns. contain polyamides having dicarboxylic acid units based on 60-100 mol% terephthalic acid (I) and diamine units based on 60-100 mol% 1,9-nona**nediamine** (II) and/or 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine (III) 100, crystal nucleating agents 0.01-10, Cu compds. 0.01-1, and halogenated alkali metals 0.01-5 parts. Thus, a mixture of I-II-III copolymer 5000, PKP 80 (talc) 10, Cu iodide 2.5, and KI 20 g was molded into a test piece showing H₂O absorption 1.14%, flexural modulus (FM) 4300 kg/cm² at 200°, FM retention after MeOH treatment at 23° for 1 wk 84%, and Izod impact strength 8.1 kg-cm/cm.